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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 83 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Qatar:* draft resolution

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/204 of 23 December 2003, and stressing the urgent need to ensure its full implementation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Recalling further the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2]

Recalling the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3]

Recalling also the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[4] and taking note of the *Least Developed Countries Report, 2004*,[5]

Taking note of developments in World Trade Organization negotiations, particularly on agricultural trade,[6]

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.II.D.27.

[6] See A/59/304.

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Taking note also of the São Paulo Consensus adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular paragraph 100 and part B of the annex,[7]

Taking note further of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-first session,[8]

Recognizing that commodity prices are an important element for heavily indebted poor countries that are dependent on commodities for maintaining long-term debt sustainability,

Recalling the targets set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit[9] and the outcome document of the World Food Summit: five years later,[10] which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger and poverty,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects,[11] including the fact that the real prices of many commodities remain on a declining trend;

2. *Recognizes* that many developing countries are highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income generation and domestic savings and as the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector for sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while continuing diversification efforts in commodity-dependent developing countries;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to address the loss of competitiveness and the negative commodity production and trade trends and to implement the measures necessary to improve livelihoods and food security in commodity-dependent developing countries;

5. *Recognizes* that structural changes in international commodity markets, particularly the increasing concentration in trade and distribution, constitute new challenges for small farmers, commodity producers and exporters in developing countries;

6. *Also recognizes* that developed countries account for two thirds of world non-fuel commodity imports, and emphasizes in this regard the crucial role developed countries have in establishing conditions in international commodity markets that are favourable to commodity-dependent developing countries;

7. *Encourages* the relevant international organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference

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[7] TD/412, part II.

[8] A/59/15 (Part V). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15*.

[9] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[10] Ibid., *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[11] A/59/304.

on Trade and Development and others, to enhance their efforts in the development and implementation of commodity-risk-management mechanisms to address the commodity problems in developing countries;

8. *Notes* that the supply capacity and adaptability of many countries is constrained by weak institutional and technical capacity, and calls upon developed countries and international organizations to make the necessary external resources, as well as capacity-building and institution-building support, available to those countries to further the development of their commodity sectors;

9. *Expresses its concern* about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes, which are essential for sustainable development and for gaining access to markets for their commodities;

10. *Notes with concern* the decrease in official development assistance to agriculture, urges the donor community to reinforce its assistance to this sector, and also urges donor countries and organizations to increase their financial and technical support for activities aimed at addressing commodity issues, in particular the needs and problems of commodity-dependent developing countries;

11. *Recognizes* that market exigencies can constitute formidable challenges to developing country commodity producers and exporters, in particular small farmers, and urges both developed and developing countries to take all steps necessary to enable those producers to enter global supply chains and to implement measures to facilitate their effective participation in such chains, and calls upon the private sector to promote partnerships that contribute to the effective participation of small producers in supply chains;

12. *Encourages* developing countries to formulate specific commodity policies, creating an environment that provides incentives for rural producers and small farmers as part of their national development strategies and programmes, and encourages donor countries and organizations to provide the necessary support;

13. *Stresses* the importance of continuing the diversification of the commodity sector and enhancing its competitiveness in developing countries that are heavily dependent on commodities, and in this regard encourages donor countries and organizations to provide the necessary support;

14. *Regrets* that schemes to mitigate earnings shortfalls are far from reaching the originally envisaged goals, and urges donor countries and organizations to support the development of operational market-friendly compensatory financing schemes;

15. *Reiterates* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in addressing commodities issues in a comprehensive way in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the provisions of the São Paulo Consensus,[7] and in this regard invites the developed countries to provide additional resources to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake those activities;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to prepare, in cooperation with other relevant organizations, a comprehensive framework for action on commodity sector development, and

encourages those organizations to contribute to the implementation of this framework;

17. *Notes with concern* that the real prices of many commodities are still at historically very low levels, and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to explore ways of addressing this problem and of dealing with persistent oversupply situations through international and national actions;

18. *Urges* those stakeholders that have expressed an interest in participating in the International Task Force on Commodities launched at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as other interested parties, to contribute financially and substantively to the effective operation of the Task Force, and encourages other donor countries and organizations to participate;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make recommendations on the establishment of a commodities diversification fund, focusing on developing private sector capacity, strengthening market institutions, developing strong producer associations for commodities with a proper role for producers, including women and small farmers, developing key infrastructure and stimulating investment;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to report on world commodity trends and prospects to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities".

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (b)
Sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.10

Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[2] adopted by the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and recalling also its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994 on the Global Conference,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/213 A of 23 December 2003 and 58/213 B of 15 June 2004,

Recalling with appreciation the offer by the Government of Mauritius to host the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Welcoming the preparatory activities undertaken at the national, regional and international levels for the International Meeting,

1. *Recalls* its decision, in resolution 58/213 B, to convene the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States from 10 to 14 January 2005;

2. *Decides* to hold two days of informal consultations in Mauritius, on 8 and 9 January 2005, to facilitate the effective preparation of the International Meeting;

[1] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.
[2] Ibid., annex II.

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3. *Urges* that representation and participation at the International Meeting be at the highest level;

4. *Takes note* of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development, acting as the preparatory meeting for the International Meeting;[3]

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions made to the voluntary trust fund established for the purpose of assisting small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the International Meeting and its preparatory process, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/55 and decision 2003/283,[4] and urges all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the fund;

6. *Decides* that non-governmental organizations whose work is relevant to the subject of the International Meeting, which are not currently accredited to the Economic and Social Council, and which submitted applications to participate as observers in the International Meeting by 31 October 2004, may participate as observers in the International Meeting, subject to the approval of the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, and in this regard recalls that the participation of major groups, including non-governmental organizations, in the International Meeting shall be in accordance with rule 65 of the provisional rules of procedure of the International Meeting;[5]

7. *Stresses* that strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Unit of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has yet to take place, and in this regard reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, as called for in General Assembly resolutions 57/262 of 20 December 2002 and 58/213 A of 23 December 2003, to strengthen the Unit without delay and, within existing resources, to enable the Unit, including the Small Island Developing States Network, to undertake its broad range of mandated functions with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Declaration of Barbados[1] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[2] and the outcomes of the International Meeting;

8. *Invites* the International Meeting to consider fully the modalities for strengthening the Small Island Developing States Unit, including the Small Island Developing States Network, to enable it to assist effectively in the implementation of the outcomes of the International Meeting;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session the report of the International Meeting, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development", a sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and follow-up to the outcomes of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action".

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[3] A/CONF.207/3.
[4] See also A/C.2/58/4.
[5] A/58/567 and Corr.1.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 90 (b)
Operational activities for development: triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Qatar:* draft resolution

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/211 of 22 December 1989, 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 50/120 of 20 December 1995, 52/203 of 18 December 1997, 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, 53/192 of 15 December 1998 and 56/201 of 21 December 2001, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/29 of 25 July 2002 and 2003/3 of 11 July 2003, and other relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the importance of the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities, through which the General Assembly establishes key system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

Recalling the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system to ensure that those policy orientations are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/227 of 24 May 1996 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000[1] and major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, and their importance for international development cooperation, in particular for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

* On behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

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Reiterating that developing countries are responsible for their own development processes, and in this context stressing the responsibility of the international community, in partnership, to assist developing countries in their national development efforts,

Recognizing that new technologies present an opportunity to accelerate development, especially in developing countries, and the need to ensure that the access to such technologies is even, adequate, non-discriminatory and not politically motivated,

Reaffirming the need to ensure, in a coherent and timely manner, the full implementation of all the elements of its resolutions 44/211, 47/199, 50/120, 53/192, 56/201 and the parts relevant to operational activities for development of its resolution 52/12 B, which should be considered an integral part of the present resolution,

Reiterating the importance of the development of national capacities as a central goal of the development cooperation of the United Nations system,

I. Introduction

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system;[2]

2. *Reaffirming* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism, as well as their ability to respond to the development needs of developing countries in a flexible manner, and that the operational activities of the United Nations system are carried out for the benefit of recipient countries, at the request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development;

3. *Emphasizes* that the operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be valued and assessed on the basis of their impact on the recipient countries as contributions to enhance their capacity to pursue poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and should translate into national terms the development agenda emerging from the Millennium Declaration[1] and major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

4. *Recognizes* that the real purpose of reform is to make the United Nations development system more efficient and effective in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, on the basis of the priorities of the recipient countries, and that efforts should be strengthened in further shifting the focus of reforms from process to results;

5. *Requests* the organizations of the United Nations system to (a) continue their efforts to respond to national development plans, policies and priorities, which constitute the only viable frame of reference for programming their operational activities at the country level, (b) align their operational strategic approaches, including through the common country assessments and the United Nations

[2] A/59/85-E/2004/68 and A/59/387.

Development Assistance Framework, with national development strategies and national poverty reduction strategies, where they exist, and (c) pursue the full integration of the operational activities for development at the country level with national planning and programming, under the ownership, and leadership and with the agreement of the national Government, while ensuring the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders at the national level at all stages of this process; and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on this issue before the next triennial comprehensive policy review;

II. Funding for operational activities for development of the United Nations system

6. *Expresses concern* that the focus of funding patterns of operational activities continues to shift from long-term development orientation towards temporary and short-term humanitarian activities, and urges donor countries to enhance their contributions to core resources for development;

7. *Reiterates its call upon* all developed countries to take concrete steps towards reaching the target of providing official development assistance at the level of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as soon as possible, requests all donor countries and countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their contributions to the organizations of the United Nations system on a multi-year basis, particularly to their non-earmarked resource budgets, and in that context urges developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards reaching the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product to least developed countries;

8. *Invites* the governing bodies of all organizations of the United Nations development system to address systematically the funding of their operational activities, and calls upon all member States of those organizations to explore, where appropriate, additional sources of financial support and alternative funding modalities so as to secure the critical mass of resources, in particular non-earmarked ones, required to ensure adequate functioning and the pursuit of long-term objectives identified as internationally agreed development goals, including targets established at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

9. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council, at its operational activities segment, to undertake on a regular basis a comprehensive review of the trends and perspectives in funding for the development cooperation of the United Nations system, comparing it with other forms of multilateral development cooperation;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to explore various funding options for increasing financing for operational activities and to examine ways to enhance the predictability, long-term stability, reliability and adequacy of funding for the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including through the identification of possible new funding mechanisms, such as assessed contributions, negotiated pledges and voluntary contributions, while preserving the advantages of the current funding modalities, and submit a report to the General Assembly through the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2005;

III. Capacity-building

11. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations to provide further support to the efforts of developing countries to establish and/or maintain effective national planning institutions, and support the implementation and, as necessary, the devising of national strategies for capacity-building in their pursuit of internationally agreed development goals;

12. *Also calls upon* United Nations organizations to adopt measures which ensure sustainability in capacity-building activities, by enhancing and further developing programme execution modalities so as to maximize support for national capacity development;

13. *Stresses* that developing countries, in order to meet internationally agreed development goals, including Millennium Development Goals, should have access to new and emerging technologies, which requires technology transfer, technical cooperation and the building and nurturing of a scientific and technological capacity to participate in the development and adaptation of these technologies to local conditions, and in this regard urges Member States and the United Nations system, including funds, programmes and agencies, to ensure the promotion and transfer of new and emerging technologies in developing countries through their planning instruments;

IV. Transaction costs and efficiency

14. *Invites* all the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system actively involved in development cooperation activities and their respective management, to adopt harmonization and simplification measures, such as streamlining procedures, avoiding duplication and waste, alleviating the burden of reporting requirements and reducing transaction costs of operational activities for development, with a view to achieving a significant reduction in the administrative and procedural burden on the organizations and their national partners that derives from the preparation and implementation of operational activities;

15. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system to make significant progress in such areas as decentralization, delegation of authority, delivery and financial regulations, flexible use and allocation of personnel and sharing of services and premises, so as to make the country-level functioning of the United Nations development system more efficient and effective;

V. Coherence, effectiveness and relevance of operational activities for development

16. *Takes note* of the progress made by the United Nations system in the context of an improved functioning of the resident coordinator system, as well as through mechanisms such as the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, to achieve greater country-level programmatic coherence within the system and through their impact on teamwork among the organizations of the system, particularly those represented at the country level;

17. *Highlights* that, in spite of this progress, the participation of the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations development system in country-level operational activities for development and field-level coordination

mechanisms is still uneven and, for some organizations, inadequate, and in this context calls upon the United Nations system to improve coordination by mobilizing and using its expertise in support of country-level operational activities for development at the request of national authorities;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations development system to undertake a determined effort for a more inclusive approach in promoting inter-agency collaboration, at both the country and the headquarters levels, and requests the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group, to take the necessary steps to secure a more participatory involvement of the United Nations development system in country-level operations and their coordination mechanisms, as well as to ensure a more active inclusion of those organizations that have no country offices;

19. *Urges* the United Nations system to enhance the effectiveness of its operational activities for development, including through further financial, organizational and technical support for the resident coordinator system, and strongly recommends that the United Nations system draw from the accumulated experience available within the system in all pertinent economic, social, environmental and other technical domains, including such areas as employment, economic management, knowledge-sharing and transfer of technology, rural development, human settlements and urbanization, and trade, especially in those cases where these domains are crucial to the development of the recipient country, facilitating the access of developing countries to the services available within the system on the basis of its comparative advantages and expertise;

20. *Stresses* that funding for the strengthening of the United Nations field presence should be additional to programmed resources for recipient countries;

21. *Requests*, in that regard, a more comprehensive system-wide involvement of all organizations of the United Nations system in the overall effort to support developing countries through a better use of the contribution of specialized agencies, regional commissions and other United Nations agencies, including those with no country representation or limited country-level presence, ensuring that the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework respond to the development plan and strategies of the country concerned and facilitate the fuller use of capacities available within the system as a whole on the basis of its comparative advantages, while maintaining the strategic select orientations of those instruments, without prejudice to those contributions that the country may need from highly specialized technical interventions and that may not find adequate definition in system-wide coordination mechanisms;

22. *Calls upon* all the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations development system to adhere to national execution modalities;

VI. Country-level capacity of the United Nations system

23. *Reiterates* the principle, as contained in resolutions 44/211 and 47/199, that the country-level presence of the United Nations system should be tailored to the specific development needs of recipient countries, as required by their country programmes, and that the range and quantity of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level, under the team leadership of the resident coordinator, including through system-wide knowledge networks and

communities of practice, should correspond to the technical backstopping and capacity-building needs and requirements of the developing countries;

24. *Requests* the United Nations organizations of the development system, while considering means to strengthen their country-level capacities, focusing on the specific development needs of recipient countries, to avoid taking over responsibilities of other Secretariat departments, inter alia, the Department of Public Information, which could weaken operational capacities;

25. *Invites* United Nations organizations of the development system to consider means to strengthen their country-level capacities, including through complementary measures at their headquarters;

VII. Evaluation of operational activities for development

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to assess the effectiveness of the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including in particular by assessing the effective use of all capacities available to provide a comprehensive and flexible response to developing countries' demand for development support, and further requests him to report on the results of this assessment in the context of the next triennial policy review at its sixty-second session;

27. *Recognizes* the need to optimize the linking of evaluation to performance in the achievement of developmental goals, and encourages the United Nations development system to strengthen its evaluation activities with particular focus on development results, including through the effective use of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework results matrix, the systematic use of monitoring and evaluation approaches at the system-wide level and the promotion of joint and/or collaborative approaches to the evaluation, and further encourages the United Nations Evaluation Group, under the aegis of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to make further progress in system-wide collaboration on evaluation;

28. *Requests* the United Nations development system to conduct evaluations of its operations at the country level, in close consultation with national Governments, and, for this purpose, to assist Governments in the development of national evaluation capacities, through, inter alia, better use of lessons learned from past activities at the country level, recognizing that national Governments have primary responsibility in coordinating and evaluating external assistance, including that from the United Nations system;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session evaluating the activities of the United Nations funds and programmes and the implementation of their mandates with a view to, inter alia:

(a) Avoiding duplication of mandates and activities among themselves as well as with other United Nations institutions, in order to preserve the long-term development orientation of the United Nations funds and programmes, in accordance with their original mandates in all operational activities, including in situations of transition from relief to development;

(b) Avoiding the evolution of their functions beyond their original mandate without the prior approval of the General Assembly;

VIII. Regional dimensions

30. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations development system, the regional commissions and other regional entities, as appropriate, to intensify their cooperation and adopt more collaborative approaches to support country-level development initiatives at the request of recipient countries, including through closer collaboration within the resident coordinator system and improving mechanisms for access to the technical capacities of the United Nations system at the regional and subregional levels;

31. *Invites* the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations development system to give greater and more systematic consideration to the regional dimensions of development cooperation and to promote measures for more intensive inter-agency collaboration at the regional and subregional levels, facilitating inter-country exchanges of experience and promoting both intraregional and interregional cooperation, as appropriate;

IX. South-South cooperation and development of national capacities

32. *Recommends* that South-South cooperation be considered a driver of development effectiveness and be incorporated in the multi-year funding frameworks of all United Nations funds and programmes;

33. *Urges* Member States and the organizations of the United Nations development system to celebrate the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation in a befitting and comprehensive manner every year;

34. *Emphasizes* the need to mobilize additional resources for enhancing South-South cooperation, including through triangular cooperation;

35. *Urges* organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to mainstream, in their programmes and through their country-level activities and country offices, modalities to support South-South cooperation that would promote the identification and dissemination of best practices, promote indigenous knowledge, know-how and technology in the South and facilitate networking among experts and institutions in developing countries;

36. *Encourages*, in this regard, United Nations funds and programmes to contribute to the periodic updating of the Web of Information for Development electronic databank operated by the United Nations Development Programme Special Unit on South-South Cooperation, in coordination with Governments, allowing for the wide diffusion of and access to the information contained therein, including experiences, best practices and potential partners in South-South cooperation;

37. *Highlights* that, in spite of progress achieved in this area, further efforts are required to better understand the approaches and potential of national capacity development through South-South cooperation as a core objective of the development cooperation of the United Nations system, and calls upon all the organizations of the system to maximize their support for national capacity development in the context of South-South cooperation;

X. Gender

38. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to articulate specific country-level goals and targets to be pursued in accordance with the national development strategies and within their organizational mandates to achieve gender equality and gender mainstreaming in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes;

39. *Urges* all organizations of the system to collaborate with the resident coordinator system to provide gender specialist resources, in support of gender mainstreaming in country-level activities in all sectors where they operate, working closely with relevant national counterparts, in generating quantitative and qualitative information required to produce better analysis of gender-related issues of development;

40. *Encourages* the continuing efforts to improve the gender balance in appointments within the United Nations system at the headquarters and the country level in positions that affect operational activities with due regard to representation of women from developing countries and keeping in mind the principle of equitable geographic representation;

XI. Transition from relief to development

41. *Recognizes* that the United Nations development system has a vital role to play in situations of transition from relief to development, and, given the complexity of challenges that countries in those circumstances face, requests the organizations of the system to take the necessary measures to strengthen interdepartmental and inter-agency coordination to promote an integrated approach which takes account of the country-specific character of those challenges, within a coherent, coordinated and harmonized inter-agency assistance at the country level;

42. *Stresses* in this regard the need for such transitional activities to be undertaken under national ownership through the development of national capacities at all levels to manage the transition process;

43. *Recommends* the development of South-South cooperation modalities, including triangular cooperation modalities, to assist the transition from relief to development through, inter alia, the use of information technologies and knowledge management systems, as well as exchange of expertise, to enable countries in that situation to benefit from the experience of other developing countries;

44. *Urges* Member States to consider more coordinated and flexible approaches to funding operational activities for development in situations of transition from relief to development, making use of multiple resource mobilization instruments, stresses the need for adequacy and timeliness of the resource availability in the recovery phase, and further stresses that contributions to humanitarian assistance and other short-term funding requirements in transition situations should not be provided at the expense of development assistance but through additional funding efforts that meet the requirements of recovery and reconstruction;

XII. Follow-up

45. *Reaffirms* that the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should take appropriate actions for the full implementation of the present resolution, in line with paragraphs 91 and 92 of resolution 56/201;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consultation with the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2005, on an appropriate management process, containing clear guidelines, targets, benchmarks and time frames for the full implementation of the present resolution;

47. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, during the operational activities segment of its substantive session of 2006, to examine the operational activities of the United Nations system in order to evaluate the implementation of the present resolution with a view to ensuring its full implementation;

48. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the present resolution in the context of the triennial policy review, and to make appropriate recommendations.

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 39 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on special assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Recalling also all resolutions of the Security Council and statements by its President regarding the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all States in the region,

Gravely concerned at the dire humanitarian, economic and social situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and at the effects on the inhabitants of the continued fighting in the eastern part, resulting in the continuing plight of the civilian population, and calling for its protection, taking into account the particular needs of women and girls,

Deeply concerned at the HIV/AIDS pandemic and at its disproportionate effect on women and girls,

Expressing its deep concern at the dire consequences of the conflict for the humanitarian and human rights situations in the country, particularly in the provinces of North and South Kivu and in the Ituri district, and at the continuing lack of sufficient access to vulnerable people,

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Gravely concerned by the continued illegal exploitation of the natural resources of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as a source of further conflict, and reaffirming in this regard its commitment to respect the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of the Congo over its natural resources,

Gravely concerned also at the negative impact of war on the promotion of sustainable development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region,

Deeply concerned about the continued extensive destruction of life and property, as well as the severe damage to infrastructure and the environment suffered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

Bearing in mind the fact that the Democratic Republic of the Congo hosts thousands of refugees from neighbouring countries, which places a great burden on its limited resources, and expressing the hope that conditions will be created that will facilitate a safe and voluntary return of refugees,

Recalling that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a least developed country with severe economic and social problems arising from its weak economic infrastructure and aggravated by the ongoing conflict,

Bearing in mind the close interrelationship between ensuring peace and security and the ability of the country to meet the humanitarian needs of its people and to take effective steps towards the rapid revitalization of the economy, and reaffirming the urgent need to assist the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its damaged economy and in its efforts to restore basic services and the infrastructure of the country,

Reaffirming its support for the process of the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed in Pretoria on 17 December 2002, welcoming the efforts made to date for its implementation by the Government of National Unity and Transition, and calling upon all the Congolese parties to honour their commitments in this regard, in particular so that free, fair and peaceful elections can take place within the agreed time frame,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the signature of the terms of reference of the Joint Verification Mechanism, which marked the successful conclusion of the first meeting of the group of eminent African personalities held in New York on 22 September 2004 under the auspices of the Secretary-General, and urges the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda to cooperate actively in assuring security along their common borders, in particular by implementing agreements they have signed for the establishment of joint verification mechanisms with the active participation of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a view to fostering confidence and building good-neighbourly relations;

3. *Also welcomes* the convening of the international conference on peace, security, democracy and development in the Great Lakes region of Africa, with inclusive participation by all the Governments concerned, under the aegis of the

[1] See A/59/293.

African Union and the United Nations, with a view to strengthening stability in the region and working out conditions that will enable each State to enjoy the right to live in peace and with dignity;

4. *Further welcomes* the coordination by the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, of all the activities of the United Nations system in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, aimed at ensuring a coherent and effective response to the multifaceted humanitarian crisis in the country;

5. *Emphasizes* that the consolidation of peace and the resumption of economic activity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are inextricably linked, and calls for further international economic assistance in that regard;

6. *Recalls* the link between the illicit exploitation and trade of natural resources in certain regions and the fuelling of the conflict and, in line with Security Council resolutions 1493 (2003) of 28 July 2003, 1533 (2004) of 12 March 2004 and 1552 (2004) of 27 July 2004, condemns categorically the illicit exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, urges all States, especially those in the region, to take appropriate steps to end such illegal activities, including, if necessary, through judicial means, and exhorts the international financial institutions to assist the Government of National Unity and Transition in establishing efficient, legitimate and transparent control of the exploitation of natural resources;

7. *Encourages* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to pursue the implementation of economic reforms aimed at stabilizing the macroeconomic framework so that conditions for sustainable growth can be created;

8. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue to implement national comprehensive strategies to monitor and manage the external liabilities embedded in the domestic preconditions for debt sustainability, including sound macroeconomic and public resource management;

9. *Welcomes* initiatives that are undertaken to reduce outstanding indebtedness, and invites further national and international measures in that direction, including, as appropriate, debt cancellation and other arrangements;

10. *Invites* the development partners to cover the funding shortfall of the emergency multisectoral rehabilitation and reconstruction programme and to support civil service reform and efforts to reunify the country;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide coordinated and targeted assistance in key areas of the transition, which can be achieved through tighter coordination of political and economic actors to ensure that donor funds are used to support the political strategy, the provision of advisory expertise, financial support, training and equipment for security reform, the provision of assistance in building provincial administration, improving the delivery of basic social services and accelerating the reunification of customs and immigration services, and the provision of flexible budgetary support to provide the funds necessary to cover basic civil services and the salaries of civil servants;

12. *Calls upon* Member States, the international organizations concerned and the community of donors to provide their full support to the transitional process, the

extension of State authority throughout the territory and long-term social and economic development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

13. *Urges* all parties to fully respect international humanitarian law and to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to all affected populations throughout the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the safety of United Nations and humanitarian personnel;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to increase its support for humanitarian relief activities within the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

15. *Urges* all parties to permit free and unhindered movement of the population, which is essential, inter alia, to the resumption of economic activities;

16. *Expresses its deep concern* especially at the very serious, dire humanitarian situation in Ituri, and calls upon all Congolese parties on the ground to cooperate fully, in general, with the institutions of the transition and, in particular, within the Ituri Pacification Commission;

17. *Also expresses its deep concern* over the dire humanitarian situation throughout the country and the very high number of internally displaced persons in the eastern part and, in particular, in the Ituri region, and urges all parties to avoid further population displacement and to facilitate the safe and voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin;

18. *Stresses once again* the importance of the full restoration of river traffic, and, in that regard, calls for the reopening of the Kisangani-Kindu rail and river link to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as resupply access for humanitarian personnel;

19. *Encourages* the continued cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the United Nations, the specialized agencies, international financial institutions and other organizations, including non-governmental organizations, in addressing the need for rehabilitation and reconstruction;

20. *Renews its appeal* to the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes to continue to keep under consideration the special needs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stresses the need to mainstream an appropriate gender perspective within overall reconstruction efforts;

21. *Invites* Governments to continue providing support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to consult with regional leaders in coordination with the President of the African Union about ways to bring about a peaceful and durable solution to the conflict;

(b) To keep under review the humanitarian and economic situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo with a view to promoting participation in and support for a programme of financial and material assistance to the country to enable it to meet urgent needs in terms of economic recovery and reconstruction;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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19 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (d)
Sustainable development: protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.13

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/222 of 22 December 1999, its decision 55/443 of 20 December 2000 and its resolutions 56/199 of 21 December 2001, 57/257 of 20 December 2002 and 58/243 of 23 December 2003 and other resolutions relating to the protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[1] including the acknowledgement that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Recalling further the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] the Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[3] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

eighth session, held in New Delhi from 23 October to 1 November 2002,[4] and the outcome of the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties held in Milan, Italy, from 1 to 12 December 2003,[5]

Noting the review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States ("Barbados Programme of Action");[6]

Remaining deeply concerned that all countries, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, face increased risks from the negative impacts of climate change,

Noting that one hundred and eighty-nine States and one regional economic integration organization have ratified the Convention,

Noting also that, to date, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[7] has attracted one hundred and twenty-eight ratifications, including from parties mentioned in annex I to the Convention, which account for 61.6 per cent of emissions,

Noting the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the need to build and enhance scientific and technological capabilities, inter alia, by continuing to provide support for the Panel for the exchange of scientific data and information, especially in developing countries,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[8] in which heads of State and Government resolved to make every effort to ensure the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol, preferably by the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 2002, and to embark on the required reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases,[9]

Taking note of the report of the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the work of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,[10]

1. *Calls upon* States to work cooperatively towards achieving the ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;[1]

2. *Notes* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[7] strongly urge States that have not yet done so to ratify it in a timely manner;

3. *Notes also* that States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome its ratification by the Russian Federation, which satisfies the requirements for the Kyoto Protocol to enter into force;

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[4] FCCC/CP/2002/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.8.

[5] FCCC/CP/2003/6/Add.1.

[6] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[7] FCCC/CP/1997/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3, annex.

[8] See resolution 55/2.

[9] Ibid., para. 23.

[10] See A/59/197, sect. I.

4. *Encourages* States that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol to continue their preparations for its entry into force;

5. *Notes with interest* the preparations undertaken for the implementation of the flexible mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol;

6. *Takes note* of the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth session[5] and calls for their implementation;

7. *Notes* the ongoing work of the liaison group of the secretariats and officers of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[11] and the Convention on Biological Diversity,[12] and encourages cooperation to promote complementarities among the three secretariats while respecting their independent legal status;

8. *Invites* the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the work of the Conference of the Parties;

9. Invites the conferences of the parties to the multilateral environmental conventions, when setting the dates of their meetings, to take into consideration the schedule of meetings of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development so as to ensure the adequate representation of developing countries at those meetings;

10. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the sub-item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind".

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[11] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

[12] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.31

General Assembly

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11 November 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (c)
Sustainable development: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.7

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/236 of 22 December 1989, 49/22 A of 2 December 1994, 49/22 B of 20 December 1994, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 of 22 December 1999, 56/195 of 21 December 2001, 57/256 of 20 December 2002 and 58/214 of 23 December 2003 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 and 2001/35 of 26 July 2001, and taking into due consideration its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling also the inclusion of the item entitled "disaster management and vulnerability" in the multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[1]

Reiterating that, although natural disasters damage the social and economic infrastructure of all countries, the long-term consequences of natural disasters are especially severe for developing countries and hamper the achievement of their sustainable development,

Recognizing the urgent need to further develop and make use of the existing scientific and technical knowledge to build resilience to natural disasters, and emphasizing the need for developing countries to have access to technology so as to tackle natural disasters effectively,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters and their increasing impact within recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A.

life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, in particular in developing countries,

Recognizing the need to continue to develop an understanding of, and to address, socio-economic activities that exacerbate the vulnerability of societies to natural disasters and to build and further strengthen community capability to cope with disaster risks,

Emphasizing that disaster reduction, including reducing vulnerability to natural disasters, is an important element that contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,

Stressing the importance of advancing the implementation of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[2] and its relevant provisions on vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management,

Noting the ongoing work of all the working groups established by the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, namely the working group on climate change and disaster risk reduction, the working group on disaster reduction in Africa, the working group on risk, vulnerability and disaster impact assessment and the working group on preparations for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;[3]

2. *Invites* Governments and relevant international organizations to consider disaster risk assessment as an integral component of development plans and poverty eradication programmes;

3. *Welcomes* the work of the ongoing preparatory process for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, which is to be held in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the generous pledge made by the Government of Japan to cover the costs of the World Conference, and welcomes the voluntary contributions already made to facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in that event, and invites those States that have not yet done so to make such voluntary contributions;

5. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States, all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies and other relevant intergovernmental agencies and organizations, in particular the members of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, to participate actively in the World Conference;

6. *Encourages* major groups, as identified in Agenda 21,[4] to contribute further to and actively participate in the World Conference, according to the rules of procedure agreed upon by its Preparatory Committee;

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[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] A/59/228.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

7. *Stresses* the importance of close cooperation and coordination between the relevant institutions, in particular within the United Nations system and with other relevant international organizations, in both the preparation of and follow-up to the World Conference, within their mandate and taking into account their comparative advantages and the need to avoid any duplication of work;

8. *Also stresses* that continued cooperation and coordination among Governments, the United Nations system, other organizations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other partners, as appropriate, are considered essential to address effectively the impact of natural disasters;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of linking disaster risk management to regional frameworks, as appropriate, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development, to address issues of poverty eradication and sustainable development;

10. *Also recognizes* the importance of integrating a gender perspective as well as of engaging women in the design and implementation of all phases of disaster management, particularly in the disaster reduction stage;

11. *Stresses* the importance of identifying, assessing and managing risks prior to the occurrence of disasters, for which it is necessary to combine the efforts at all levels of the development, humanitarian, scientific and environmental communities, as well as the importance of integrating disaster reduction, as appropriate, into development plans and poverty eradication programmes;

12. *Also stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities through, inter alia, the transfer and exchange of experiences and technical knowledge, access to relevant data and information and the strengthening of institutional arrangements, including community-based organizations;

13. *Recognizes* the importance of early warning as an essential element of disaster reduction, recommends the implementation of the outcome of the Second International Conference on Early Warning, held in Bonn, Germany, from 16 to 18 October 2003, and takes note of further work done in this regard, including the establishment in Bonn of the Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning;

14. *Calls upon* Governments to establish national platforms or focal points for disaster reduction, encourages the platforms to share relevant information on standards and practices, encourages Governments to strengthen platforms where they already exist, urges the United Nations system to provide appropriate support for those mechanisms, and invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the regional outreach of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy in order to ensure such support;

15. *Requests* the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, in his capacity as Chairman of the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction, to continue reviewing annually the work carried out by its working groups in order to ensure their effective contribution to the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to those countries that have provided financial support for the activities of the Strategy by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

17. *Encourages* the international community to provide the necessary financial resources to the Trust Fund for the Strategy and to provide the necessary scientific, technical, human and other resources to ensure adequate support for the activities of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy and the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction and its working groups;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate adequate financial and administrative resources, within existing resources, for the effective functioning of the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, under the item entitled "Sustainable development".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 44
Information and communication technologies for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Antonnio Bernardini (Italy), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.18

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/183 of 21 December 2001 and 57/238 of 20 December 2002,

Reaffirming the potential of information and communication technologies as powerful tools to foster socio-economic development and contribute to the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Switzerland for having hosted the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003 and for the support and arrangements put at the disposal of the Summit;

2. *Renews its acknowledgement* with gratitude for the generous offer of the Government of Tunisia to host the second phase of the Summit, which will take place in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005;

3. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the first phase and progress in preparation for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society;[2]

4. *Endorses* the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action adopted by the Summit on 12 December 2003,[3] and welcomes, in this regard, the strong development orientation of both documents, encourages developing and developed

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/59/80-E/2004/61.
[3] See A/C.2/59/3.

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countries in partnership to continue to identify how information technologies can further contribute to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] and stresses the importance of the effective and timely implementation of the Plan of Action;

5. *Welcomes* the contribution of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to the success of the Geneva phase of the Summit;

6. *Urges* Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, including the Information and Communication Technologies Task Force and other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to contribute actively to the implementation of the outcome of the Geneva phase and to the preparatory process of the Tunis phase of the Summit as well as to the Summit itself in order to ensure its overall success;

7. *Takes note* of the results and decisions of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, held in Hammamet, Tunisia, from 24 to 26 June 2004, concerning the structure and output of the second phase of the Summit;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Working Group on Internet Governance and the Task Force on Financial Mechanisms, set up in accordance with the decisions of the first phase of the Summit;

9. *Invites* countries to be represented at the highest possible political level to the second phase of the Summit, to be held in Tunis in 2005;

10. *Reiterates its call* to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparations for and holding of the Summit;

11. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to transmit to the General Assembly, as soon as it is available, the report of the World Summit on the Information Society.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.33

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 39 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Portugal, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Timor-Leste, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolution 386 (1976) of 17 March 1976 and all its relevant resolutions, in which it urged the international community to respond effectively and generously to the call for assistance to Mozambique,

Reaffirming the principles for humanitarian assistance contained in the annex to its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991,

Recalling its resolutions 48/7 of 19 October 1993, 49/215 of 23 December 1994, 50/82 of 14 December 1995, 51/149 of 13 December 1996 and 52/173 of 18 December 1997 on assistance in mine action,

Recognizing that Mozambique is prone to natural disasters which can have a negative impact upon its development efforts,

Aware that, to prevent and manage natural disasters, strategies at the local, national and regional levels are required, in addition to international assistance,

Recognizing that the devastating impact of HIV/AIDS and other endemic diseases is undoing decades of economic and social development and contributing to food insecurity and the increased vulnerability of the population in Mozambique,

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Recognizing also that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Mozambique, while bearing in mind the important role that the international community plays,

Recognizing further the efforts of the Government of Mozambique to promote peace and stability, democracy and national reconciliation as well as economic growth and socio-economic development, including the mainstreaming of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005) and national development plans,

Bearing in mind the Brussels Declaration[2] and Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[3] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001, and the mutual commitments entered into on that occasion,

Noting with appreciation the mobilization and allocation of resources by States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist national development efforts,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique,[4] and humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for countries and regions,[5]

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General and the recommendations contained therein;[6]

2. *Commends* the Government of Mozambique for its efforts in the maintenance of peace, stability, economic growth and development and for the enhancement of democracy and the consolidation of national reconciliation in the country, and stresses the importance of further consolidation and enhancement of these efforts;

3. *Takes note* of the launching by the Government of Mozambique of the national contingency plan for natural disasters to improve disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and management, and invites the international community to support this initiative;

4. *Encourages* the Government of Mozambique to continue its efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and to implement the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005) and national development plans, with a view to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, fighting absolute poverty, improving national capacity for education and governance, reducing the vulnerability of the population and promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and invites the international community to continue to support such efforts;

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[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/CONF.191/12.
[3] A/CONF.191/11.
[4] A/59/86-E/2004/69
[5] A/59/293.
[6] A/59/86-E/2004/69 and A/59/293.

5. *Stresses* the importance of international assistance for the development programmes in Mozambique, and expresses its gratitude to the development partners that have supported the Government of Mozambique;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make all necessary arrangements to continue to mobilize and coordinate, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Government of Mozambique:

(a) Humanitarian assistance from the specialized agencies, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) International assistance for the national reconstruction and development of Mozambique;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.34

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 85 (b)
Sustainable development: further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.17

Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the principles and commitments enshrined in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and the principles embodied in the Declaration of Barbados[2] and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] as well as other relevant declarations and international instruments,

Recalling the Declaration and review document adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second special session,[4]

Taking into account all other relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 54/225 of 22 December 1999, 55/203 of 20 December 2000 and 57/261 of 20 December 2002,

Taking into account also the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6]

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution I, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] See resolution S-22/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

Noting with interest the respective partnership initiatives voluntarily undertaken by Governments, international organizations and major groups and announced at the Summit,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[7] which provides the overall legal framework for ocean activities, and emphasizing its fundamental character, conscious that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole through an integrated, interdisciplinary and intersectoral approach,

Emphasizing the importance of national, regional and global action and cooperation in the marine sector as recognized by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in chapter 17 of Agenda 21,[8]

Recalling the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region, signed at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, on 24 March 1983,[9] which contains the definition of the wider Caribbean region of which the Caribbean Sea is part,

Welcoming the adoption, on 6 October 1999 in Aruba, of the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities[10] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region,

Welcoming also the entry into force, on 18 June 2000, of the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife[10] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region and the establishment by the United Nations Environment Programme of the Regional Activities Centre in Guadaloupe to assist in the implementation of the Protocol,

Recalling the relevant work done by the International Maritime Organization,

Considering that the Caribbean Sea area includes a large number of States, countries and territories, most of which are developing countries and small island developing States that are ecologically fragile, structurally weak and economically vulnerable and are also affected, inter alia, by their limited capacity, narrow resource base, need for financial resources, high levels of poverty and the resulting social problems and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and trade liberalization,

Recognizing that the Caribbean Sea has a unique biodiversity and highly fragile ecosystem,

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[7] See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.V.10).

[8] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1506, No. 25974.

[10] Available on the Internet at www.cep.unep.org/law/lbsmpnut.htm.

Emphasizing that the Caribbean countries have a high degree of vulnerability occasioned by climate change, climate variability and associated phenomena, such as the rise in sea level, the El Niño phenomenon and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters caused by hurricanes, floods and droughts, and that they are also subject to natural disasters, such as those caused by volcanoes, tsunamis and earthquakes,

Expressing deep concern over the severe destruction and devastation caused to several countries by heightened hurricane activity in the Caribbean region in 2004,

Recognizing national and regional efforts to undertake disaster preparedness, response and mitigation efforts to minimize the impact of natural disasters, and reiterating the responsibility of all States in this regard,

Bearing in mind the heavy reliance of most of the Caribbean economies on their coastal areas, as well as on the marine environment in general, to achieve their sustainable development needs and goals,

Recognizing the Caribbean Environment Outlook process currently being undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme, and welcoming the support being provided by the Caribbean Environment Programme of the United Nations Environment Programme towards its implementation,

Acknowledging that the intensive use of the Caribbean Sea for maritime transport, as well as the considerable number and interlocking character of the maritime areas under national jurisdiction where Caribbean countries exercise their rights and duties under international law, present a challenge for the effective management of the resources,

Noting the problem of marine pollution caused, inter alia, by land-based sources and the continuing threat of pollution from ship-generated waste and sewage, as well as from the accidental release of hazardous and noxious substances in the Caribbean Sea area,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on safety of transport of radioactive materials,

Mindful of the diversity and dynamic interaction and competition among socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources,

Mindful also of the efforts of the Caribbean countries to address in a more holistic manner the sectoral issues relating to the management of the Caribbean Sea area and, in so doing, to promote an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, through a regional cooperative effort among Caribbean countries,

Noting the importance of the ongoing work of the Working Group on climate change and disaster risk reduction, established by the Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction,

Noting the efforts of the Caribbean countries, within the framework of the Association of Caribbean States, to develop further support for their concept of the Caribbean Sea as an area of special importance, in the context of sustainable development and in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

Welcoming the decision by the Association of Caribbean States to establish the Technical Advisory Group to further advance the Caribbean Sea Initiative and the implementation of resolutions 55/203 and 57/261, inter alia, through the preparation of a technical report,

Cognizant of the importance of the Caribbean Sea to present and future generations and to the heritage and the continuing economic well-being and sustenance of people living in the area, and the urgent need for the countries of the region to take appropriate steps for its preservation and protection, with the support of the international community,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[11]

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Association of Caribbean States,[12] pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/261;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of adopting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development;

4. *Encourages* the further promotion of an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development, in accordance with the recommendations contained in resolution 54/225, as well as the provisions of Agenda 21,[8] the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[3] the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development,[5] the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[6] and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and in conformity with relevant international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[7]

5. *Also encourages* the continued efforts of the Caribbean countries to develop further an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development and, in this regard, to continue to develop regional cooperation in the management of their ocean affairs in the context of sustainable development, in order to address such issues as land-based pollution, pollution from ships, physical impacts on coral reefs and the diversity and dynamic interaction of, and competition among, socio-economic activities for the use of the coastal areas and the marine environment and their resources;

6. *Welcomes* the wide range of activities being implemented within the scope of the mandate of resolution 57/261, with a view to promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development;

7. *Recognizes* the efforts of Caribbean countries to create conditions leading to sustainable development aimed at combating poverty and inequality, and in this regard notes with interest the initiatives of the Association of Caribbean States in the focal areas of sustainable tourism, trade, transport and natural disasters;

8. *Calls upon* States to continue to prioritize action on marine pollution from land-based sources as part of their national sustainable development strategies and programmes, in an integrated and inclusive manner, and also calls upon them to advance the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection

[11] A/59/173.

[12] Ibid., annex.

of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities[13] and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities;[14]

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations system and the international community to assist, as appropriate, Caribbean countries and their regional organizations in their efforts to ensure the protection of the Caribbean Sea from degradation as a result of pollution from ships, in particular through the illegal release of oil and other harmful substances, and from illegal dumping or accidental release of hazardous waste, including radioactive materials, nuclear waste and dangerous chemicals, in violation of relevant international rules and standards, as well as pollution from land-based activities;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant States to take the necessary steps to bring into force, and to support the implementation of, the Protocol Concerning Pollution from Land-based Sources and Activities[10] to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region[9] in order to protect the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from land-based pollution and degradation;

11. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the efforts of the Association of Caribbean States to further implement General Assembly resolutions 55/203 and 57/261, and invites the Association to submit a report on its progress to the Secretary-General for consideration during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

12. *Calls upon* all States to become contracting parties to relevant international agreements to enhance maritime safety and promote the protection of the marine environment of the Caribbean Sea from pollution, damage and degradation from ships and ship-generated waste;

13. *Supports* the efforts of Caribbean countries to implement sustainable fisheries management programmes by strengthening the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism;

14. *Calls upon* States, taking into consideration the Convention on Biological Diversity,[15] to develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity in the Caribbean Sea, in particular fragile ecosystems, such as coral reefs;

15. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations within the United Nations system to continue their efforts to assist Caribbean countries in becoming parties to the relevant conventions and protocols and in implementing them effectively;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, the United Nations system and the multilateral financial institutions, and invites the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, to support actively national and regional activities towards the above-mentioned approach;

17. *Urges* the United Nations system and the international community to continue to provide aid and assistance to the countries of the Caribbean region in the

[13] A/51/116, annex II.

[14] E/CN.17/2002/PC.2/15, annex, sect. 1.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

implementation of their long-term programmes of disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, management, relief and recovery, based on their development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction into a comprehensive approach to sustainable development;

18. *Calls upon* Member States to improve as a matter of priority their emergency response capabilities and the containment of environmental damage, particularly in the Caribbean Sea, in the event of natural disasters or of an accident or incident relating to maritime navigation;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixty-first session, under the sub-item entitled "Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account the views expressed by relevant regional organizations.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.35

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 92 (b)
Training and research: United Nations University

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Malawi, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine and Viet Nam: draft resolution

United Nations University

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the United Nations University, including resolution 57/267 of 20 December 2002,

Having considered the report of the Council of the United Nations University,[1] as presented by the Rector of the University on 16 November 2004, and the report of the Secretary-General,[2]

Bearing in mind the importance of the intellectual contributions made by the University for the United Nations system,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the voluntary contributions made by Governments and other public and private entities in support of the University,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the implementation of the "Strategic Plan, 2000: Advancing Knowledge for Human Security and Development", which lays out broad programmatic orientations with special focus on the priority concerns of the United Nations and the need to bring together theory and practice in a global

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 31* (A/59/31).
[2] A/59/566.

perspective, and requests the United Nations University to continue to attach importance to the priority agendas of the United Nations system;

2. *Highly appreciates* the successful steps taken by the University to promote the work and visibility of the University, including its research and training centres and programmes, to strengthen interaction with and contributions to the work of the United Nations system and to create new networks of activity with the academic communities in host countries, including Japan, and encourages the University to continue with such efforts;

3. *Expresses particular appreciation* of the University's support to scholars from developing countries, especially young scholars, through its capacity and network development activities;

4. *Congratulates* the University on the inauguration of the new research and training programme on Environment and Human Security in Bonn, and encourages it to continue with efforts towards creating a critical mass of viable research and training centres and programmes around the world, focused in particular on meeting the urgent needs and concerns of developing countries;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption and use by the University of computer-mediated dissemination and learning technologies through the United Nations University Online Learning Initiative, and in particular the establishment of the Global Virtual University, which facilitates the intensification of activities in the areas of education and training, and encourages the further strengthening of these activities;

6. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the consolidation of the joint initiative by the University and the United Nations Office at Geneva to convene a yearly research and policy dialogue that is thematically focused and involves the United Nations system and other entities engaged in policy research and analysis;

7. *Encourages* the University to continue its efforts to implement the Secretary-General's suggestion on innovative measures to improve interaction and communication between the University and other United Nations entities, in particular by identifying and giving priority to common themes of interest;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage other bodies of the United Nations system to utilize more fully the capacity of the University for mobilizing a worldwide network of applied policy researchers to assist the United Nations, through research and capacity development, in resolving pressing global problems;

9. *Appreciates* the efficiency gains achieved by the University in order to make optimal use of modest and limited resources, and emphasizes the continuing need for cost-effectiveness in conducting the activities of the University;

10. *Welcomes* the University's increasing efforts to widen and diversify its financial base, and invites the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund, as a means of consolidating the distinctive identity of the University in the United Nations system and the international academic community;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "United Nations University".

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 39 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance to Serbia and Montenegro

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, and reaffirming that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution,

Recalling also its resolutions 54/96 F of 15 December 1999, 55/169 of 14 December 2000, 56/101 of 14 December 2001 and 57/148 of 16 December 2002,

Deeply appreciative of the humanitarian assistance and the rehabilitation support rendered by a number of States, in particular major contributors, international agencies and organizations and non-governmental organizations to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the affected population in Serbia and Montenegro, in particular emergency assistance provided by the European Union and various countries,

Recognizing the role of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and the stabilization and association process for the western Balkans in assisting Serbia and Montenegro in its efforts in further promoting democratic and economic reforms and in intensifying regional cooperation,

Aware of the continued need for humanitarian assistance in Serbia and Montenegro and of the humanitarian requirements of part of the population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and recognizing the need to ensure the effective and smooth transition from humanitarian to development efforts in Serbia and Montenegro,

Aware also of the weakness of the economy and basic services, which exacerbates further the situation of socially and economically vulnerable segments of the population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and which is coupled with limited basic social services capacity, especially in the health sector,

Acknowledging that a large number of refugees and internally displaced persons still remain in Serbia and Montenegro and that assistance requirements will include local integration whenever refugees and internally displaced persons are not willing to return to their places of origin,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Recognizing the role of the United Nations in helping Serbia and Montenegro to resolve the humanitarian problems that confront it and in coordinating the efforts of the international community to provide humanitarian assistance to the country,

Acknowledging the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro in implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons in Serbia and Montenegro and international support in developing a poverty reduction strategy and a Roma integration and empowerment strategy,

Recognizing the continued decrease in humanitarian assistance in 2004,

1. *Calls upon* all States, regional organizations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population of refugees and internally displaced persons, bearing in mind in particular the special situation of women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups, while seeking durable solutions for a safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons to their places of origin or for settlement at their place of refuge for those who want to integrate locally, in cooperation with the local authorities, with a successive transition to development projects aimed at a durable solution of these questions;

2. *Also calls upon* all States, regional organizations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to offer support to the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro in its efforts to ensure the transition from relief to long-term development goals;

3. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Serbia and Montenegro as a strategic document for the operational activities of the United Nations system in Serbia and Montenegro and as a basis for the entire development assistance programme in the period 2005-2009, also welcomes the adoption of the United Nations Development Programme country programme outline and the United Nations Children's Fund country programme document for Serbia and Montenegro for the period 2005-2009, and calls upon all States, regional organizations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to support their implementation;

[1] See A/59/293.

4. *Also welcomes* the continued commitment of Serbia and Montenegro, encourages it to cooperate further with the United Nations system, as well as development and humanitarian organizations to address the needs of the affected population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and urges the relevant authorities and the international community to support and stimulate development assistance for the implementation of the National Strategy for Resolving Problems of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons, national strategies for poverty reduction and other programmes that will ensure that the needs of the vulnerable refugees and internally displaced persons in Serbia and Montenegro are met and to pursue durable solutions to their plight, in particular voluntary repatriation and reintegration, stresses the need to create conditions that are conducive to their safe return, and emphasizes in this regard the importance of regional cooperation in the search for solutions to the plight of refugees;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assist financially and otherwise in the establishment of durable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, inter alia, through the implementation of the National Strategy;

6. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, as well as development agencies, to continue to mobilize the timely provision of international development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of the coordination of assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, inter alia, through the mechanism of the United Nations resident coordinator;

8. *Requests* the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue their efforts to assess needs, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Serbia and Montenegro, relevant international and regional organizations and bodies and interested States, with a view to ensuring an effective and smooth transition from relief to the provision of longer-term development assistance to Serbia and Montenegro, taking into account the work already carried out in this field and the need to avoid duplication and the overlapping of efforts;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", a final report on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-ninth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 39 (b)

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly,

Recalling all previous resolutions in which it called upon the international community to continue to render material, technical and financial assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola,

Recalling also that the Security Council, in resolution 922 (1994) of 31 May 1994 and in subsequent resolutions adopted as from 2001, the President of the Security Council, in statements on Angola, and the General Assembly, in all of its resolutions on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola, have, inter alia, called upon the international community to provide economic assistance to Angola,

Noting with concern the inadequate level of international assistance granted to Angola since the coming of peace,

Expressing concern at the increasing percentage of the national budget allocated to debt servicing,

Expressing concern also at the lack of reliable statistical information regarding the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, associated with the limited number of surveillance centres,

Noting with satisfaction the successful implementation of and effective compliance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,[1]

[1] S/1994/1441, annex.

Bearing in mind that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating the conditions for long-term development and poverty reduction in Angola lies with the Government of Angola, together with, where appropriate, the participation of the international community,

Taking into account the initiatives taken by the Government of Angola to allocate the human, material and financial resources to improve the social and economic situation of the population and to address the humanitarian situation, and stressing the need to allocate more means to that end, with the cooperation of the international community,

Bearing in mind that the measures taken by the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation towards reconstruction, rehabilitation, social and economic stabilization, including the emergency measures, need to be strengthened in order to improve the precarious situation of vulnerable groups,

Noting the urgent need to address as well as to increase national efforts and international support for humanitarian mine-action activities, the resettlement of internally displaced persons and the return of refugees, and the disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration of former combatants, as well as the reintegration of other vulnerable groups, so as to allow the country to tackle the social, economic and humanitarian crisis,

Recalling the first Round-Table Conference of Donors, held in Brussels from 25 to 27 September 1995, with a view to mobilizing funds for the Community Rehabilitation and National Reconciliation Programme and supporting the efforts made by the Government of Angola,

Welcoming the efforts made by donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to provide humanitarian, economic and financial assistance to Angola,

Recognizing the importance of international assistance in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Angolan economy and noting that an economically revived and democratic Angola will contribute to regional stability,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary General;[2]

2. *Welcomes* the successful implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding additional to the Lusaka Protocol,[1] which ended hostilities in the country and created unprecedented conditions for the re-establishment and consolidation of peace in Angola;

3. *Recognizes* the efforts undertaken by the Government of Angola, with the support of the international community, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to continue to work towards ensuring the maintenance of the peace and national security so necessary for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and economic stabilization of the country and, in this context, encourages the Government, with the support of the international community, to continue its efforts, including increased budgetary allocations to the development sectors, to reduce poverty and to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

[2] A/59/293.

4. *Welcomes* the adoption of the poverty reduction strategy paper by the Government of Angola and urges the international community to provide full support for its implementation;

5. *Recognizes* the primary responsibility of the Government of Angola for the welfare of all of its citizens, including returning refugees and internally displaced persons, and calls upon Member States, in particular the donor community, to continue to support the remaining humanitarian needs in Angola and to assist with the return and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons;

6. Stresses that debt relief can play a significant role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, sustained economic growth and sustainable development and with the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals;

7. *Requests* all countries and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola, with a view to alleviating poverty and vulnerability, consolidating peace, democracy and economic stability throughout the country, and permitting the successful implementation of the economic development programmes of the Government;

8. *Requests* all national and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola, with a view to eradicating poverty, consolidating peace, democracy and economic stability throughout the country, and permitting the successful implementation of the economic development programmes and strategies;

9. *Welcomes* the continued commitment of the Government of Angola to improve governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, and in this regard acknowledges the decision of Angola to accede to the African Peer Review Mechanism of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;

10. *Recognizes* the progress made towards the adoption of an International Monetary Fund staff-monitored programme and encourages the Government and the Fund to continue to negotiate actively with a view to reaching an early agreement;

11. *Welcomes* the commitment of the Government of Angola to strengthening its democratic institutions and, in this connection, takes note of the adoption by the Government of the timetable for the holding of general elections and looks forward to its early approval, and calls upon Members States and international, regional and subregional organizations to provide financial and technical support in this regard;

12. *Requests* the Government of Angola, the United Nations and the international financial institutions to take all necessary steps for the preparation and successful organization of an international donors conference for long-term development and reconstruction, including special economic assistance;

13. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community, the United Nations system, funds and programmes, and the governmental and non-governmental organizations that are participating in humanitarian assistance programmes in Angola, including in mine-action activities, and appeals for their continued contribution to humanitarian mine-action activities in a manner complementary to that of the Government;

14. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to donors and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for the substantial assistance provided to Angola for the successful implementation of its economic development programme;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.38

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 86
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ewa Anzorge (Poland), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/59/L.5

Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3327 (XXIX) of 16 December 1974, 32/162 of 19 December 1977, 34/115 of 14 December 1979, 56/205 and 56/206 of 21 December 2001, 57/275 of 20 December 2002 and 58/226 and 58/227 of 23 December 2003,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/38 of 26 July 2002 and 2003/62 of 25 July 2003 and Council decision 2004/300 of 23 July 2004,

Recalling the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2]

Taking into account the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[3] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.
[2] Resolution S-25/2, annex.
[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Development "Johannesburg Plan of Implementation",[4] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[5]

Recalling the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, as proposed in the Cities Without Slums Initiative, and recalling further the goal contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation,

Recognizing that the overall thrust of the strategic vision of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and its emphasis on the two global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance are strategic points of entry for the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda, especially for guiding international cooperation in respect of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development,

Conscious of the need to achieve greater coherence and effectiveness in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration,

Recognizing the continued urgent need for increased and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Implementation,

Reiterating the call to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to increase the efforts to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, including supporting shelter, related infrastructure-development programmes and housing-finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries,

Recognizing that humanitarian assistance in the field of human settlements must be provided in ways that will be supportive of reconstruction and long-term development,

Noting the convening of the second session of the World Urban Forum, organized by UN-Habitat in cooperation with the Government of Spain, the Autonomous Government of Catalonia and the Municipality of Barcelona, in Barcelona, from 13 to 17 September 2004,

Expressing its appreciation to the Government of Canada and the city of Vancouver for their willingness to host the third session of the World Urban Forum in 2006,

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[4] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[5] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] See resolution 55/2.

Emphasizing the importance of access to basic services for the urban poor, and in this regard noting the decision of the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its nineteenth session on water and sanitation in cities,[7]

Noting the commitment to integrate urban planning and management in relation to housing, transport, employment opportunities, environmental conditions and community facilities, and further noting the commitment to promote, where appropriate, the upgrading of informal settlements and urban slums as an expedient measure and pragmatic solution to the urban shelter deficit,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);[8]

2. *Recognizes* that Governments have the primary responsibility for the sound and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda[1] and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,[2] and stresses that the international community should fully implement its commitments to support the Governments of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition in their efforts, through the provision of the requisite resources, capacity-building, the transfer of technology and the creation of an international enabling environment;

3. *Calls* for continued financial support to UN-Habitat through increased voluntary contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and invites Governments to provide multi-year funding to support programme implementation;

4. *Also calls* for increased, non-earmarked contributions to the Foundation;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to work with the World Bank Group, regional development banks, other development banks, the private sector and other relevant partners to field test approaches through pilot projects and to develop longer term programmes to mobilize resources to increase the supply of affordable credit for slum upgrading and other pro-poor human settlements development in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;

6. *Calls upon* the international donor community and financial institutions to contribute generously to the Technical Cooperation Trust Fund and other operational activities of UN-Habitat for the effective implementation of its field programmes;

7. *Recognizes* the important role of UN-Habitat regional offices and personnel in providing operational support to developing countries, and in this regard calls upon Governments to strengthen and support financially the regional offices in order to expand operational support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

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[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/58/8), annex I, resolution 19/6.

[8] A/59/198.

8. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat to continue to work closely with the other organizations of the United Nations system, integrating UN-Habitat staff as appropriate into existing United Nations country offices;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of UN-Habitat and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to UN-Habitat and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi;

10. *Encourages* Governments to establish local, national and regional urban observatories and to provide financial and substantive support to UN-Habitat for the further development of methodologies for data collection, analysis and dissemination;

11. *Encourages* Member States as well as Habitat Agenda partners to provide support for the preparation of the UN-Habitat flagship reports, the *Global Report on Human Settlements* and the *State of World's Cities* report, on a biennial basis so as to raise awareness of human settlements and to provide information on urban conditions and trends around the world;

12. *Encourages* Governments to support the UN-Habitat Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign for Urban Governance as important tools for, inter alia, promoting administration of land and property rights, in accordance with national circumstances, and enhancing access to affordable credit by the urban poor;

13. *Invites* Governments to continue to promote linkages between urban and rural areas in line with the Habitat Agenda, which recognized that cities and rural areas are interdependent economically, socially and environmentally;

14. *Encourages* Governments and UN-Habitat to continue to promote partnerships with local authorities, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other Habitat Agenda partners, including women's groups and academic and professional groups, in order to empower them, within the legal framework and conditions of each country, to play a more effective role in the provision of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world;

15. *Also encourages* Governments to support and enable the participation of youth in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda through social, cultural and economic activities at the city level and other national- and local-level activities;

16. *Further encourages* Governments to include issues pertaining to shelter, sustainable human settlements and urban poverty in their national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist;

17. *Urges* the donor community to support the efforts of developing countries to make pro-poor investments in services and infrastructure in order to improve living environments, in particular in slums and informal settlements;

18. *Requests* UN-Habitat, within its mandate, to continue to support the efforts of countries affected by natural disasters and complex emergencies to develop prevention, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for the transition from relief to development and encourages UN-Habitat to continue to work closely

with the members of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and other relevant agencies in the United Nations system in this field;

19. *Invites* the Secretary-General to incorporate the assessment of progress made towards the target of achieving a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020 in his report on the review in 2005 of the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[6]

20. *Calls upon* UN-Habitat and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to work together closely in the preparations for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in order to ensure a fruitful policy discussion of the thematic cluster of issues on water, sanitation and human settlements;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

22. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)".

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.39

General Assembly

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11 November 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 39 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/24 of 5 December 2003 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia,

Recalling also the initiatives of the Secretary-General to improve food security, including the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa,

Concerned by the recurrent drought, which still affects millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the pastoralist areas that have weak infrastructures and low development capacities,

Bearing in mind the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, to respond to the food and non-food requirements of households in need so as to prevent the worsening of the current humanitarian crisis,

Noting with serious concern the significant and persistent humanitarian needs in such areas as health, water and acute malnutrition that still exist in parts of the country,

Noting also with serious concern the dire humanitarian situation and its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts,

Emphasizing the need to address the crisis, bearing in mind the importance of the transition from relief to development, and acknowledging the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia,

Recognizing that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Ethiopia, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a strong early warning system for both food and non-food needs in order to predict better and respond as early as possible to disasters and to minimize their consequences,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the coordinated and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the donor community, non-governmental organizations and other entities for their timely and generous response to the joint 2004 appeal;

3. *Calls upon* the international community to respond in a timely manner to the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, covering food and non-food needs;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen mechanisms already in place to respond to such emergency situations, appreciates their endeavours to increase the availability of food through the procurement of local produce and to ensure access of households in need to food, health and water facilities, and encourages the Government of Ethiopia to continue such efforts;

5. *Stresses* the need to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and issues of recovery, assets protection and the sustainable development of the affected areas, welcomes in this regard the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia, and encourages the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years, thereby enabling fifteen million vulnerable people to engage in sustainable productive activities;

6. *Welcomes* the Group of Eight action plan on ending the cycle of famine in the Horn of Africa, and looks forward to its full implementation;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Ethiopia to continue to strengthen its efforts to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent threats of drought as part of its overall economic development programme;

8. *Calls upon* all development partners to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development and to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that is, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper, including strategies that are aimed at preventing such crises in the future and that improve the resilience of the population;

[1] A/59/___

9. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing a Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources to address the root causes of food insecurity as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas;

10. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue considering ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia;

11. *Takes note* of the report on evaluation of the response to the 2002-03 emergency in Ethiopia prepared by the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, and urges the Government of Ethiopia, donors and all other stakeholders to implement its recommendations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.40

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 39 (b)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 56/106 of 14 December 2001, 57/154 of 16 December 2002 and 58/115 of 17 December 2003,

Noting with serious concern that the current drought in some parts of Somalia threatens the lives of Somali nomads as well as livestock,

Noting with grave concern the high mortality rates of over 80 per cent of livestock in the worst-affected areas of the Sool, Sanaag and Togdheer plateaux of Somalia and the high risk of starvation of Somali nomads,

Noting with serious concern the threat, as a result of this drought, of a serious negative impact on the Somali economy, and in particular of the pastoral economy and social support systems,

Underlining the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, relief and reconstruction,

Noting the linkage between the search for peace and reconciliation and the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia,

Welcoming the continued focus of the United Nations, in partnership with civil society at the grass-roots level, on programmes of assistance, including both humanitarian and development approaches, taking into consideration the conditions on the ground,

Recalling statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001[1] and 28 March 2002,[2] by which the Council condemned attacks on humanitarian personnel and called upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and access throughout Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the importance of the further implementation of its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout the country,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance for the Somali people;

2. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* the progress made over the last two years in the reconciliation process in Kenya, in particular the elections of the Somali Transitional Federal Parliament, the Speaker of Parliament and the President, and urges all Somali parties and member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development to support fully the new Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

3. *Encourages* the further implementation of its resolution 47/160 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout Somalia;

4. *Welcomes* the strategy of the United Nations focusing on the implementation of community-based interventions aimed at rebuilding local infrastructures and increased self-reliance of the local population, and the ongoing efforts by the United Nations agencies, their Somali counterparts and their partner organizations to establish and maintain close coordination and cooperation mechanisms for the implementation of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programme, in line with the priorities of the new Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

5. *Notes* the incremental and prioritized approach of the United Nations system to addressing the continuing crisis and needs in Somalia while maintaining long-term commitments to rehabilitation, recovery and development activities;

6. *Commends* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat for its response, and underlines the urgent need for putting into place practical measures aimed at the alleviation of the consequences of the drought in the most affected areas of Somalia;

7. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to implement further its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154 and 58/115 in order to assist the Somali people in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of structures of civil governance at all levels in all parts of the country wherever possible;

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[1] S/PRST/2001/30; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 January 2001-31 July 2002*.

[2] S/PRST/2002/8; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 January 2001-31 July 2002*.

[3] A/58/133, S/2003/231, S/2003/636, S/2003/987, S/2004/115 and Corr.1 and S/2004/469.

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

9. *Calls upon* all Somali parties to respect the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia;

10. *Urges* the international community to provide:

(a) Immediate and unambiguous political and diplomatic support to the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

(b) Significant and urgent funding for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Somalia;

(c) Full support to the need for peace-building measures and the speedy implementation of programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias throughout Somalia in order to stabilize the entire country and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the new Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

11. *Also urges* the international community to provide as a matter of urgency humanitarian assistance and relief to the Somali people to alleviate in particular the consequences of the prevailing drought;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations 2004 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

13. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia, welcomes the contributions made thus far to the Fund, and appeals to Member States to contribute to it;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.41

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 91
Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/229 of 23 December 2003, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/54 of 23 July 2004,

Recalling also its resolution 58/292 of 6 May 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Taking into account the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice entitled "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory",[1]

Expressing its concern at the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its concern also at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory during the recent period, including the uprooting of a vast number of olive trees,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, and of the dire economic and social consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the immediate resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[2] as endorsed by Security Council resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003, and for the achievement of a final settlement on all tracks,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan;[3]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water;

2. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, damage, cause loss or depletion of or endanger the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

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[1] A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

[2] See S/2003/529, annex.

[3] A/59/89-E/2004/21.

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to it at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and decides to include in the agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.42

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 88 (a)
Groups of countries in special situations:
Third United Nations Conference on the
Least Developed Countries

Qatar:* draft resolution

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/279 of 12 July 2001, in which it endorsed the Brussels Declaration[1] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[2] and its resolutions 57/276 of 20 December 2002 and 58/228 of 23 December 2003 on the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Reaffirming its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[3] in particular paragraph 15 thereof, in which the heads of State and Governments undertook to address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recognizing the importance of the review of the progress achieved towards meeting the goals and targets contained in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, as well as other internationally agreed development goals including those contained in the Millennium Declaration as they address the special needs of the least developed countries,

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2004 of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

[2] Ibid., chap. II.

[3] See resolution 55/2.

04-60849 (E) 161104

context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Taking note with appreciation of the *Least Developed Countries Report, 2004: Linking International Trade and Poverty Reduction*,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General,[4]

1. *Reiterates* its deep concern over the weak implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;[2]

2. *Urges* the least developed countries and their bilateral and multilateral development partners to increase concerted efforts and speedy measures for meeting the goals and targets of the Programme of Action in a timely manner;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with least developed countries, to explore the possibility of designating a task force comprised of least developed countries' development partners and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, on each of the seven commitments of the Programme of Action; such task forces chaired by a team leader could play a catalytic role in the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action;

4. *Urges* the 2005 high-level event, in accordance with its modalities, to address the special needs of the least developed countries, while reviewing the progress made in the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

5. *Decides* to hold the midterm review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in 2006;

6. *Reiterates* the critical importance of the participation of Government representatives from the least developed countries in the annual review of the Brussels Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council, and in this regard, requests the Secretary-General to take concrete measures for the full implementation of the provision contained in paragraph 8 of resolution 58/228;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, consistent with paragraph 34 of the São Paulo Consensus,[5] to conduct annual analyses through the *Least Developed Countries Report* on the causes of the decline in the share of least developed countries in world trade and the linkages between trade, growth and poverty reduction, with a view to identifying long-term solutions to the problem; and in this regard also reiterates the need for increased allocation of resources to undertake this task;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action in a more analytical and results-oriented way by placing greater emphasis on concrete results and indicating the progress achieved in its implementation.

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[4] A/59/94-E/2004/77.

[5] See TD/410.

United Nations A/C.2/59/L.43

General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 88 (b)
Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Qatar:* draft resolution

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/180 of 21 December 2001, 57/242 of 20 December 2002, and 58/201 of 23 December 2003,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] in which heads of State and Government recognized the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries and urged both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to this group of countries to meet their particular development needs and to help them to overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems, and resolved to create an environment, at the national and global levels alike, that was conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on export earnings, private capital inflow and domestic resource

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

mobilization of landlocked developing countries and therefore adversely affect their overall growth and socio-economic development,

Recognizing that landlocked developing countries, with their small and vulnerable economies, are among the poorest of developing countries, and noting that, of the thirty-one landlocked developing countries, sixteen are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries,

Recalling the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries,[2] adopted by the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation,

Recalling the New Partnership for Africa's Development, an initiative for accelerating regional economic cooperation and development as most landlocked and transit developing countries are located in Africa,

Taking note of the ministerial communiqué adopted at the fifth Annual Ministerial Meeting of Landlocked Developing Countries, held on 27 September 2004 at United Nations Headquarters,[3]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;[4]

2. *Reaffirms* the right of access of landlocked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit countries by all means of transport, as set forth in article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[5]

3. *Reaffirms also* that transit countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for landlocked countries in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

4. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations system organizations, as well as other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and multilateral financial and development institutions, to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action;

5. *Urges* donor countries, the United Nations Development Programme and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide landlocked and transit

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[2] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF/202/3), annex I.

[3] A/C.2/59/2.

[4] A/59/208.

[5] See *The Law of the Sea: Official Texts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and of the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 with Index and Excerpts from the Final Act of the Third United Nations*.

developing countries with greater financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans fo. the construction and maintenance of their transit transport facilities, including missing links in the regional transport networks, alternative routes and improved communications, as well as improving the efficiency of the use of transit facilities;

6. *Recognizes* that most transit countries are themselves developing countries often of broadly similar economic structure and beset by similar scarcity of resources, including the lack of adequate transit transport infrastructure;

7. *Emphasizes* that assistance for the improvement of transit facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of landlocked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the landlocked developing countries, including the promotion of a pattern of growth that renders their economies less vulnerable to adverse consequences of their landlocked situation;

8. *Stresses* the need for the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus[6] adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in São Paulo, Brazil, on 18 June 2004, in particular paragraphs 66 and 84 thereof, by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach and emphasizes, in this regard, that the examination of issues relating to the trade of small, vulnerable economies, and the framing of responses to these trade-related issues to facilitate their fuller integration into the multilateral trading system should be actively pursued consistent with the Doha work programme, taking into consideration the particular needs of landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries;

9. *Invites* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations, including the United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization and World Trade Organization, International Maritime Organization, to prioritize the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action in their relevant programmes of work. And urges them to further expand their support to the landlocked and transit developing countries, inter alia, through well-coordinated and coherent technical assistance programmes in transit transport;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in particular the Division for Services Infrastructure and Trade Efficiency and the Special Programme for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, to continue to carry out its technical assistance activities and analytical work related to transit transport cooperation between landlocked and transit developing countries;

11. *Requests* the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, in accordance with the mandate given by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/227 of 24 December 2001 and in the Almaty Programme of Action and the Almaty Declaration, to enhance its cooperation and coordination with organizations

[6] TD/410.

within the United Nations system, particularly those engaged in operational activities on the ground in landlocked and transit developing countries to ensure effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 and requests the Office of the High Representative to continue to carry out advocacy work to mobilize international awareness and focus attention on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

12. *Requests*, in this regard, the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take necessary measures to provide the Office of the High Representative with adequate resources as to allow it to effectively carry out its added mandate as stipulated in the Almaty Programme of Action;

13. *Invites* donor countries and the international financial and development institutions to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established by the Secretary-General to support the activities related to the follow-up to the implementation of the outcome of the Almaty International Ministerial Conference;

14. *Urges* the 2005 high-level event to address the special needs of the landlocked developing countries, within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, in accordance with the modalities to be set by the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, while assessing the progress achieved in the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation";

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.